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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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MAY 1 1958

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL.-182. 4 APRIL, 1958

March Employment Level 7,000 Short of Year Ago

Non-farm employment in Montana at mid-March made a numerical gain of 200 over the February figure, but fell 7,000 behind the record March level of a year ago, and sagged 2,600 below March of 1956, according to estimates compiled by the commission in co-operation with the federal bureau of labor statistics. The March employment figure is set at 151,600 (it was 151,400 in February); a year ago the employment stood at 158,600, and two years ago at 154,200.

Metal Industry Down 4,500

Metal mining and processing, facing a weakened market demand since last summer, continues to account for a major slice of the employment decline. Mining had 3,900 fewer on payroll than in March, 1957, and primary metal processing used 600 fewer workers. Shorter work-weeks prevail in most metal categories for the 9,700 remaining on payrolls. Further curtailment is threatened by a dip in aluminum prices, which may affect employment in that branch of the metal field.

Lumber at Seasonal Low Level

Lumber and logging employment, at its seasonal low period in March, had 5,700 at work, against 6,000 a year ago. Extent of seasonal recovery in the timber industry during the months ahead is still to be determined. A year ago it rose to 8,500 in July and August, and two years ago to 8,900 in midsummer. Most optimistic view in the industry today is that it may approach those figures in 1958 summer employment.

Construction Surge Not Started

Construction employment has not as yet manifested the vigor that had been hoped, as that industry emerges from its seasonal curtailment. At 7,800 it is 900 below the March, 1957, employment of 8,700, and even with the February figure, though in nearly all recent years a gain has been shown in construction employment from February to March. Last year the industry expanded to 15,500 on payroll by August, indicating a gap of 7,700 to be made up if that same level is to be reached in 1958.

Most Other Groups Affected

Interstate railroads registered a net employment decline of 1,000 from a year ago, continuing adjustment to technological changes which have been in process over several years and responding to decreased shipments by mines and sawmills. Trade likewise shows 600 fewer this March than last, a natural economic adjustment to the sag in primary employment in metals and lumber. The only gains in majority industry groups from a year ago are shown in the service industries, with 700 more this March than last, and government employment, up 300.

MONTANA'S UNEMPLOYMENT FOR MARCH IS SCANT 356 BELOW FEBRUARY'S RECORD

March count of unemployment in Montana showed a scant decline of one and one-half percent below February, an active work-applicant count of 23,750 to 23,394. Ten-year average dip in unemployment, February to March, is seven and eight-tenths percent. Last year the difference was ten percent, while in 1956 and 1955 there was around three percent difference in the March count from the preceding February. These figures are derived from number of unemployed persons registered as active jobseekers at offices of the state employment service.

March Usually the Turning Point

Significance of the March figures is that this is the month normally registering the turning point from winter's peak level of unemployment toward the spring and summer low. Added significance attaches to current figures, because of the high rate of unemployment prevailing since last summer, each month having recorded more jobseekers than the same month of the preceding year. Montana is not alone in facing the problem, since national figures reflect nearly double the unemployment of a year ago. Nationally the jobless total for March shows an actual increase from February so Montana's slight decline in number of job applicants is better than the country-wide experience.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
February	23,750	16,695	13,061	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336
March	23,394	14,930	12,663	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844
April	20,500*	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
June		7,943	4,694	6,274	5,403	3,910	2,957	4,240
Augut		5,872	2,808	2,458	3,519	2,069	1,619	2,370
October		8,041	3,763	3,348	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572
December		16,432	10,325	9,351	8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694

*Estimated

Exceeds Year Ago by 8,464

On a numerical basis, this state's joblessness is 8,464 greater than it was a year ago, and is 17,500 more than recorded unemployment of last August, the low point in labor supply for the year 1957. A year ago the volume was up 12,000 from the previous midsummer low and the average August to March build-up in the past ten years has been around 10,000. This furnishes an index to the amount of employment required during the months ahead to regain a normal economic pattern.

Stems from Metal Mine Cutback

Montana's employment downturn began with the cutback in metal mines last summer, responding to a metal market which slid below the margin at which operations could continue to show a profit. Early April report indicates a lower market price for aluminum, which may curtail employment at the Flathead plant. Logging and lumbering has already met similar market indifference, though its employment has not been reduced in the same proportion. Metal processing, of course, felt the loss of raw material and reduced its employment in numbers and in length of work week.

Spreads to Other Industries

Effects of stagnation in prime industries has communicated to circles of trade, service, and transportation, resulting in employment cutbacks in those industries. Continued effects may be felt in seasonal operations unless corrective measures are found and applied. The timber industry is already running in low gear, awaiting a market recovery not yet in sight.

Fair Construction Outlook

Outlook for construction employment has some elements of encouraging nature. Considerable hiring is in prospect for dams, power plants, airbase facilities, radar stations, highway and bridge building, commercial structures and residences, many of which are already under way or contracted. Lacking at the present time, however, are new projects of extensive hiring capacity.

228 on Road Contracts

Highway developments are looked upon as a means for easing the unemployment situation with the least possible delay. March report of state highway projects indicates employment of 228 workers on active contracts, against 334 in March of 1957 and 317 in that month of 1956. Maintenance and repair provided work for 677 this March, 730 a year ago.

Huge Backlog of Awarded Contracts

Employment possibilities in the highway system are in greater potential, however, as contracts had been let but work was not in progress on 57 road jobs covering 420 miles of highway, and 15 bridges at a contract figure of $2,000,000. The 228 workers in March were engaged on 46 miles of road construction and $4,706,000 in bridge contracts. Highway contractor employment rose last summer to 1,300 and might conceivably reach 2,000 this season.

Farm Hiring a Factor

Some of the present labor surplus will be absorbed in farming operations just now opening for the season.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, April 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(488 jobseekers, 93 new; 350 men, 138 women). Smelter hiring remains stagnant, average force in late March around 3,700, down 500 from year ago. Some retail stores on four day week. Some construction work resuming after winter shutdown, calling back former employees. Agricultural hiring is beginning, for livestock care; spring field work starts soon.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,702 jobseekers, 462 new; 2,002 men, 700 women). Construction prospects for the season are below those of a year ago, with no new contracts of lush hiring potential in sight. Work is continuing on courthouse structure, nearly finished, and on seven remodeling jobs and an office building down town. Few residences under way, others to start soon. Employment in coal mining at Roundup stabilized. Early demand felt for farm workers, qualified men in short supply.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(969 jobseekers, 148 new; 687 men, 282 women). Ample supply of applicants in virtually all categories. Construction activities starting to make slow inroads into applicant supply. Work resumed on city street paving and a reservoir and water main job. Road contractors about ready to start, some clearing already begun. Work continuing on college office and classroom building, and on expansion of several commercial establishments. Logging and pulpwood activities restricted by soft roads; pole plant on short week due to lack of orders. Farm hiring just begun, should reach volume by mid-April.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,539 jobseekers, 451 new; 2,026 men, 513 women) Fewer layoffs of miners in March than previous months. Labor dispute that involved ore transportation and threatened to idle 3,500 non-disputants was enjoined, but not yet settled. Construction prospects brightened by word of new highway contracts, a new school structure, and a county hospital; very little construction under way in area. Trade hiring remains stagnant, some establishments closing. Agricultural demand beginning to be felt in adjacent counties.

CUT BANK—(620 jobseekers, 72 new; 508 men, 112 women). No construction hiring as yet, expected to be active by April 15. Oil drilling is also slow in resuming after the usual winter interruption, and is stalled by excessive moisture and soft roads. Several new homes are to be started in Cut Bank, and a housing expansion at the radar station is on the schedule.

DILLON—(337 jobseekers, 101 new; 269 men, 68 women). Livestock care produced active labor demand in March, with hay supplies more than ample. Irrigators will be in demand from mid-April until fall. Potato shipments used about 30 men during March. Phosphate and talc mines to resume after winter shutdown. Termination of iron ore deposit testing program released 20 men.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(695 jobseekers, 90 new; 554 men, 141 women). April employment prospect about up to that of year ago, activity to start about mid-month. Airbase using 87 workers at end of March, Fort Peck power unit 60. Construction workers are moving in from adjacent counties. Some larger contracts deferred until July for letting. Farm field work to start about April 15.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(321 jobseekers, 124 new; 264 men, 57 women). Construction crews were still shrinking at the close of March, due to adverse weather and economic conditions. Oil field hiring increased from February, mostly coming from outside points. Retail trade employment gains negligible. Farm labor demand late in developing, livestock care required less help than in usual spring season.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,735 jobseekers, 370 new; 2,020 men, 715 women). More than adequate supply of labor on hand, with seasonal resumption slow. Construction contractors expect to be under way in May, though some expected contracts not ready until July. Big projects of a year ago—power dam and city wide street program—are lacking, with nothing yet ready to absorb their hiring capacity. A highway job, junior high school building, and about 40 new homes are on the immediate program.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(656 jobseekers, 38 new; 541 men, 115 women). April is expected to develop some increased demand for labor, with building construction, mining, and forest hiring. Spring breakup of roads has halted logging crews, while market demands restrict sawmill output. A new mining venture is developing, may require processing plant. Fluorspar mine recalled 20 after winter shutdown; forest service also re-hired 20 for maintenance work.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(718 jobseekers, 84 new; 565 men, 153 women). Employment outlook for spring fairly good, despite topheavy supply. Probably less railroad demand than last year, but increased construction opening. Farm hiring rose steadily through March, with prospect of continuing demand as the season advances.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,375 jobseekers, 226 new; 1,122 men, 253 women). Heavy layoffs in logging and lumbering during March, in Lincoln, White Sulphur, and Martinsdale areas. Hiring was less brisk than usual in construction. Main projects are irrigation system and county road jobs. Concrete plant resumed after winter slowdown, but still on part-week schedule. Two bowling alley projects in sight. Farm demand increased in March, expect more still in April.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(3,084 jobseekers, 183 new; 2,594 men, 490 women). Construction is starting, earlier than usual. Logging is at standstill, due to load restrictions and soft roads, sawmills resuming on limited scale. Both will add to their crews in April and May, but may not reach year-ago levels. Trade and service hiring expected to increase in May, as tourist trade develops.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(402 jobseekers, 71 new; 324 men, 78 women). Construction hiring not yet begun, though a fair program is ahead for the season. Work is about to resume on the radar station, on several road jobs as well as new road contracts, and on a bridge to span the Missouri. Farm demand is already felt, supply sufficient until June.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(625 jobseekers, 86 new; 479 men, 146 women). Construction employment continues at about winter level, though small crews have begun work on bridges at Gardiner and on a few residences in Livingston. The Yellowstone Park project is resuming and should be an active factor by May 1. Road and bridge jobs in the valley area also expected to get under way by May. Railroad employment lightly increased, though largely by transfer. Logging has been halted by soft roads and sawmill operation by mechanical causes.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

	March 1958	Feb. 1958	March 1957	Mar. Avg. 1950-1957
Employment—				
Industrial Employment	151,600	151,400	158,600	146,500
New Job Applications	3,328	4,428	3,214	2,876
Job Applicants, End of Month	23,394	23,750	14,930	12,036
	Apr. 4 1958	**Mar. 7 1958**	**Apr. 5 1957**	**Avg. 1st Apr. Wk. 1950-1957**
Insured Unemployment—				
New and Renewal Claims	898	1,426	1,039	686
Unemployed Weeks Filed	16,113	18,953	8,853	7,243
Total Unemployment Claims	17,031	20,379	9,892	7,929

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3
1958	154.6	151.4	151.6										

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary, April 1

(Continued from Page Two)

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(538 jobseekers, 105 new; 463 men, 75 women). Hiring was slowed by adverse weather in March and construction is still sluggish. Orders for farm help not up to expectations. In wholesale and retail trade the turnover is very low, workers appear to be clinging to jobs. In general, management is optimistic as to employment prospects, but cautious in new commitments.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,909 jobseekers, 327 new; 1,477 men, 432 women). Spring breakup of roads halted most logging operations, and sawmills were already on reduced scale or shut down, lumber market still slow. No new construction projects in sight, Noxon dam seems best prospect for labor from here. New shopping center is nearing completion, work progresses on bridge job with full crew. Increased trade and service hiring expected in April, seasonal, as tourist traffic stimulates demands.

POLSON—(690 jobseekers, 44 new; 608 men, 82 women). Plywood plant and sawmill both down, may open in April. New hospital plans held up, no time fixed for bids. Two road projects awaiting more settled weather to resume, and several residences going up. Farm field work getting under way, mostly by proprietors and family.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(537 jobseekers, 72 new; 434 men, 103 women). Spring labor demand has not aroused on usual pattern, partly because of unfavorable weather for farm field work. No big construction jobs in sight. Hospital wing to be finished in June and some other construction jobs to resume in late April.

SIDNEY—(400 jobseekers, 61 new; 354 men, 46 women). Some callbacks in construction, very little new hiring. Power plant construction crew remains above 200, still hampered by weather. Street repair work resuming and sugar plant summer crews being called back to duty. Farm orders call for April referral, hiring scarcely begun. Spring work to start about April 15.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(561 jobseekers, 43 new; 489 men, 72 women). Employment at Noxon dam went up to 600 in early March, but sagged under impact of spring storms. No new sub-contracts let, but hiring should accelerate with moderate weather. Two major sawmills shut down part of March but have since reopened. Another operating with reduced crew. Road break-up has halted logging. Farm field work begun.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(493 jobeekers, 77 new; 416 men, 77 women). Oil field employment declined in March but is expected to build back up in April. Work has begun on a highway paving job through Wolf Point, three other road jobs to open in April and two road and one bridge project probably in May. About two hundred miles of rural telephone lines to be put up this spring. Surplus of carpenters and building labor. Local construction program includes school, postoffice, store, service station, remodeling of hospital, residences and a new bowling alley. Farm hiring began in late March, transients arriving from Minnesota and Wisconsin.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Mar. 1958 (2)	Feb. 1958 (3)	Mar. 1957	Feb. '58 to Mar. '58	Mar. '57 to Mar. '58
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	151,600	151,400	158,600	200	—7,000
Manufacturing	18,100	18,300	19,400	— 200	—1,300
Durable goods	11,400	11,400	12,300	00	— 900
Lumber and timber products	5,700	5,800	6,000	— 100	— 300
Primary metals	4,500	4,400	5,100	100	— 600
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,200	00	00
Nondurable goods	6,700	6,900	7,100	— 200	— 400
Food and kindred products	2,900	3,100	3,200	— 200	— 300
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	1,200	1,200	1,200	00	00
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,100	00	— 100
Mining	8,800	8,900	12,800	— 100	—4,000
Metal mining	5,200	5,300	9,100	— 100	—3,900
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,800	2,800	2,900	00	— 100
Contract Construction	7,800	7,800	8,700	00	— 900
Contractors, building construction	2,800	2,900	3,100	— 100	— 300
Contractors, other than building	2,400	2,200	2,200	200	200
Contractors, special trade	2,600	2,700	3,400	— 100	— 800
Transportation and utilities	19,400	19,400	20,600	00	—1,200
Interstate railroads	10,100	10,100	11,100	00	—1,000
Transportation except railroads	3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00
Utilities including communication	5,500	5,500	5,700	00	— 200
Trade	39,000	38,800	39,600	200	— 600
Wholesale trade	9,000	9,000	9,200	00	— 200
Retail trade	30,000	29,800	30,000	200	— 400
General merchandise and apparel	5,200	5,200	5,700	00	— 500
Food stores	4,400	4,400	4,700	00	— 300
Eating and drinking establishments	7,900	7,700	7,500	200	400
Automotive and filling stations	6,200	6,200	6,100	00	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,300	6,400	00	— 100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,800	5,800	5,800	00	00
Services and miscellaneous	21,400	21,100	20,700	300	700
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	100
Personal services	2,400	2,400	2,200	00	200
Other (6)	16,300	16,100	15,900	200	400
Government	31,300	31,300	31,000	00	300
Federal	7,000	7,000	7,400	00	— 400
State and local	24,300	24,300	23,600	00	700
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,800	18,400	19,000	400	— 200
Manufacturing	2,600	2,500	3,100	100	— 500
Contract construction	1,200	1,300	1,200	— 100	00
Transportation and utilities	2,100	2,100	2,300	00	— 200
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,400	6,100	6,200	300	200
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,000	3,900	3,700	100	300
Government	2,500	2,500	2,500	00	00

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 625 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 980 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH, 1958 AND MARCH, 1957

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 4-4	
	Mar. 1958		Mar. 1957		Mar. 1958		Mar. 1957		Mar. 1958				Mar. 1957					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1958	1957
Anaconda	93	31	57	14	488	178	149	29	14	11	25	6	45	10	55	18	333	132
Billings	462	143	444	154	2,702	907	2,068	679	228	76	304	136	290	55	345	149	1,983	1,506
Bozeman	148	49	110	33	969	293	605	183	81	19	100	31	77	14	91	28	373	304
Butte	451	169	331	100	2,539	927	817	205	40	13	53	20	129	13	142	69	1,905	613
Cut Bank	72	26	53	19	620	269	416	181	25	82	107	48	24	11	35	20	400	213
Dillon	101	36	71	33	337	125	309	120	24	73	97	56	29	65	94	61	222	152
Glasgow	90	29	79	31	695	253	526	190	66	101	167	94	61	60	121	55	519	361
Glendive	124	31	104	33	321	141	208	69	52	25	77	44	135	34	169	73	229	122
Great Falls	370	95	305	101	2,735	948	1,294	455	153	69	222	76	276	86	362	122	1,969	861
Hamilton	38	12	86	34	656	202	648	172	20	20	40	12	9	14	23	10	408	373
Havre	84	26	116	49	718	292	424	181	46	93	139	46	69	82	151	68	637	271
Helena	226	103	241	98	1,375	537	679	296	59	23	82	35	97	26	123	43	738	472
Kalispell	183	49	314	118	3,084	1,142	2,323	887	83	10	93	39	75	9	84	28	2,444	1,898
Lewistown	71	25	84	27	402	145	278	107	15	24	39	17	23	24	47	11	327	202
Livingston	86	26	57	28	625	212	350	73	24	10	34	20	27	17	44	20	479	295
Miles City	105	35	124	33	538	207	450	182	35	32	67	29	85	34	119	39	424	359
Missoula	327	125	317	105	1,909	691	1,395	548	70	18	88	43	69	19	88	39	1,509	1,011
Polson	44	14	73	25	690	256	497	176	15	19	34	12	101	21	122	43	549	482
Shelby	72	19	63	21	537	191	354	151	20	377	397	10	39	428	467	27	409	176
Sidney	61	15	70	17	400	125	352	115	10	12	22	7	32	8	40	10	288	255
Thomp. Falls	43	19	57	23	561	205	432	142	77	3	80	29	30	—	30	13	497	337
Wolf Point	77	24	58	21	493	186	356	129	11	10	21	8	34	13	47	20	389	309
TOTALS	3,328	1,101	3,214	1,117	23,394	8,432	14,930	5,270	1,168	1,120	2,288	818	1,756	1,043	2,799	966	17,031	9,892

*Includes 581 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 384 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. (1) 1958	Feb. (2) 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. (1) 1958	Feb. (2) 1958	Mar. 1957	Mar. (1) 1958	Feb. (2) 1958	Mar. 1957
All Manufacturing	$87.77	$86.63	$86.91	38.7	38.2	39.5	$2.27	$2.27	$2.20
Durable goods	84.70	84.24	87.41	38.4	38.2	40.1	2.27	2.20	2.18
Primary metals	90.36	90.36	94.69	39.5	39.5	42.3	2.29	2.29	2.24
Nondurable goods	94.11	91.29	85.85	39.1	38.1	38.5	2.41	2.40	2.23
Food and kindred products	79.90	76.38	71.47	40.6	38.9	39.6	1.97	1.97	1.80
All Mining	98.24	98.17	93.83	39.3	39.3	38.5	2.50	2.50	2.44
Metal mining	93.65	93.21	91.67	38.7	38.7	38.3	2.42	2.41	2.40
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	95.79	89.33	86.05						
Transportation (except railroads)	119.05	106.72	99.56						
Utilities and communication	83.86	80.48	79.55	40.3	39.0	40.3	2.08	2.06	1.98

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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